

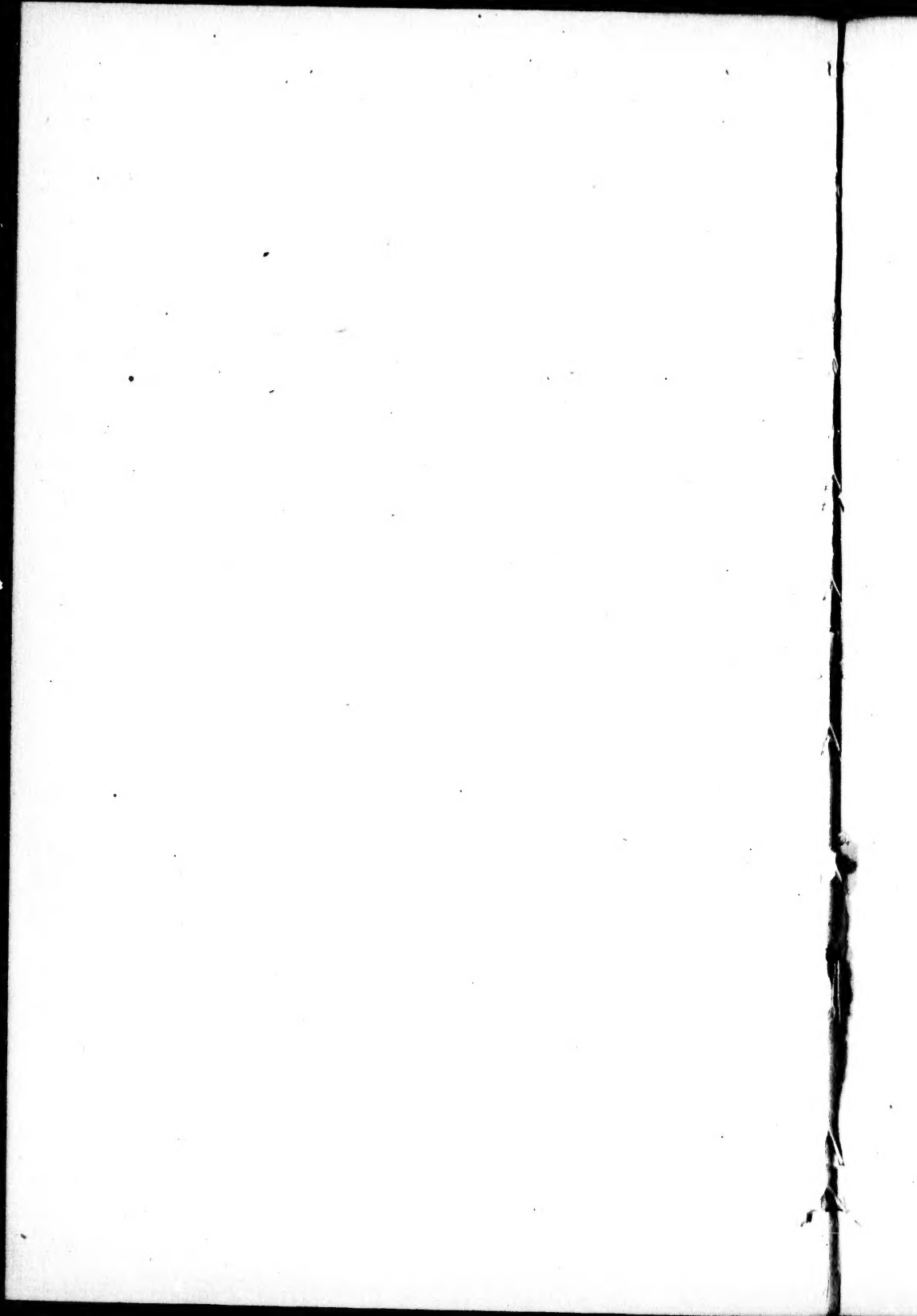
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SYNOPSIS
OF THE
SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
ESTABLISHED
BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE,
FREDERICTON,
NEW BRUNSWICK;

Founded by Royal Charter, under the Government of
Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. A. D. 1828.

JOHN SIMPSON,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1838.



Patroness—The QUEEN.

Visitor on Her Majesty's behalf—The Bishop of the Diocese.

Chancellor—The Administrator of the Government.

COUNCIL.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Chancellor.	
Ven. Archdeacon Coster, President.	Rev. Dr. Jacob, Vice-President.
Hon. Ward Chipman, Chief Justice.	Rev. Dr. Somerville, Professor.
Hon. William Botsford, Judge of the Supreme Court.	Hon. William F. Odell, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. W. Black, Senior Member of the Legislative Council.	Hon. John S. Saunders, Advocate General.

CONVOCATION.

The Chancellor;

The President; Vice-President; Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Law and Medicine; and Masters of Arts.

Registrar—Hon. G. F. Street, Solicitor General.

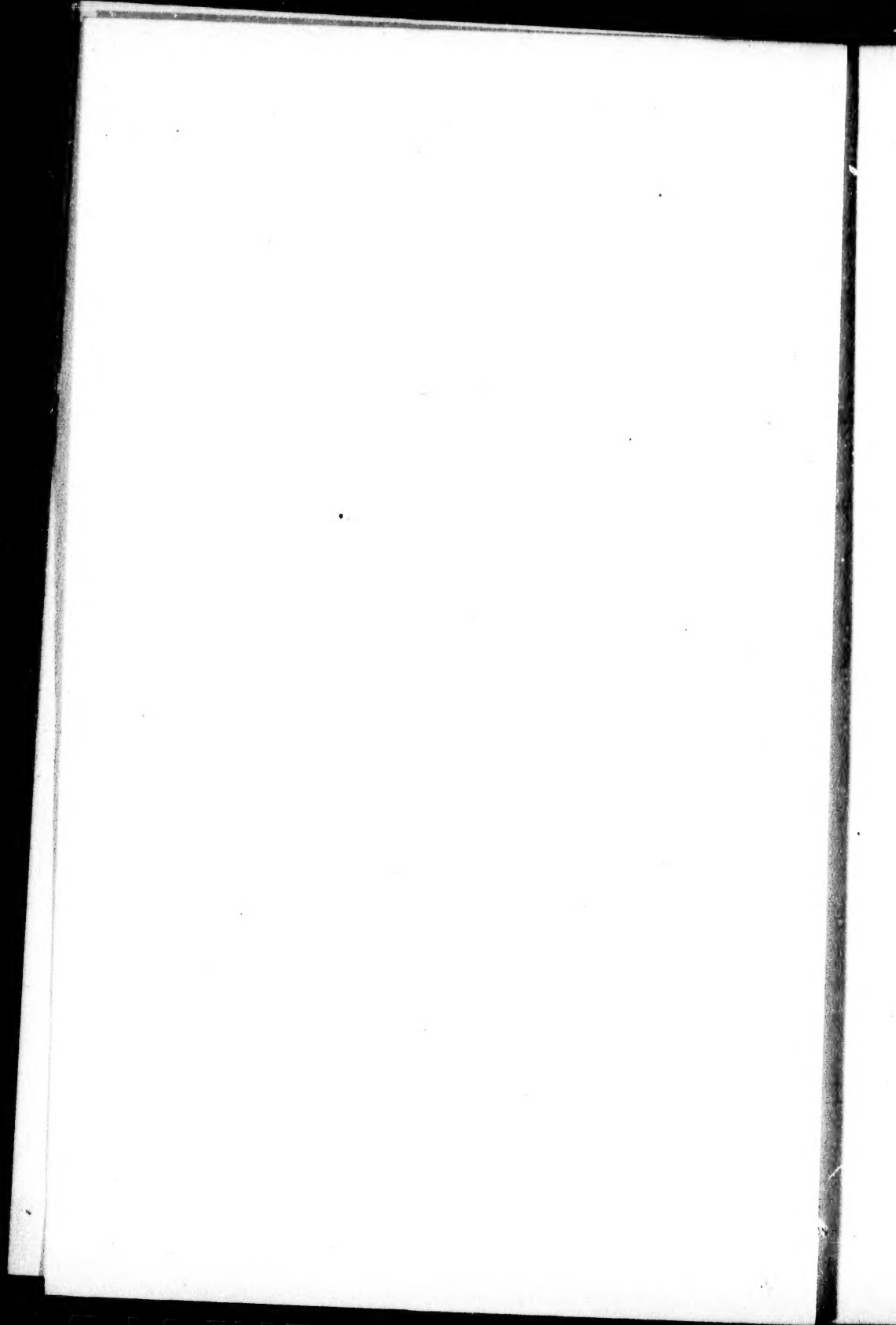
COLLEGE.

Rev. Edwin Jacob, D. D. Principal;
Professor of Classical Literature, History and Moral Philosophy.
Rev. James Somerville, L. L. D., Professor of Metaphysics, Logic and Divinity.
David Gray, Esq. A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
James Robb, Esq. M. D., Lecturer in Chemistry and Natural History.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Mr. George Roberts, Classical and Mathematical Master
Mr. James Holbrook, English Master.

French Teacher—Mons. Charles Thomassin.



THE COLLEGE.

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for Matriculation undergo an examination, to ascertain their competency for entering on the Collegiate course. For this purpose an acquaintance with the grammatical structure of the Classical languages is indispensable ; and a respectable proficiency in Arithmetic, with the rudiments of Algebra and Geometry, obviously requisite. Restrictions are not imposed with respect to the age, place of birth or education, or religious profession, of persons desiring admission.

RESIDENCE.

Students are either accommodated with apartments in the College, or obtain a dispensation for non-residence, designating the houses in which they are permitted to lodge. The same opportunities of instruction are afforded in the latter case, the person in whose house a Student lives being held responsible for his general conduct.

OCCUPATION OF TIME.

The instruction of the Students is so conducted as to engage their whole time during the requisite Terms ; with the exception of such portions as are devoted to religious duties, or considered necessary for meals, exercise or recreation. The Lectures, given every day in the week except Sunday, generally occupy four hours ; sometimes extending to five or six. Other hours of the day are expected to be set apart for preparation for these Lectures, or private studies connected with them. When this division of the Student's time is duly employed, eight or nine hours of every ordinary day must be assigned to mental improvement.

ARRANGEMENT OF STUDIES.

The course of instruction is so arranged as to embrace the successive study of the most approved Classical authors ; the several parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ; Chemistry and Natural History ; Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, and the Evidences of Religion, Natural and Revealed ; Moral Philosophy and General History. The French Language is also taught ; and separate Classes are formed by such of the Students as desire instruction in Hebrew and Theology.

CLASSICS.

The Classical authors, selected for study in the College, are generally such as have been preferred by the University of Oxford; they fall under the four denominations of Historians, Orators, Poets and Philosophers. In History, Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon are taken as standard Greek writers; Livy and Tacitus, among the Latin. The finest specimens of Oratory are found in these same Historical writers; to which the Orations of Demosthenes and Cicero may be added. The models in Greek Poetry are Homer, Sophocles and Pindar; in Latin, Virgil, Horace and Juvenal. The treatises of Aristotle on Ethics, Politics, Rhetoric and Poetics; with those of Cicero *de Officiis*, *Finibus*, *Natura Deorum et Oratore*; afford an insight into the principles and methods of ancient Philosophy.

Such of the Students as pursue their Classical studies with persevering application, will have acquired, together with an accurate knowledge of the refined and expressive languages from which almost all terms of science and art are derived, a rich fund of information on subjects of the greatest interest; a familiar acquaintance with characters most distinguished for intellectual and moral superiority; and a discriminating taste in whatever can tend to improve and ennoble our nature.

MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical course is so arranged, and the instruction so communicated, as not only to conduct the Student to principles extensively applicable to the arts and business of life; but also to constitute an excellent discipline for the mind, strengthening and regulating the reasoning faculties. The Science is divided into the two branches of Pure and Mixed Mathematics; the Pure regarding the properties of quantity in the abstract, and comprehending Arithmetic, Algebra, the Differential Calculus, the Elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, and the Geometry of Curves; the Mixed, to which the term Natural Philosophy is commonly appropriated, applying the knowledge thus obtained to material subjects susceptible of Mathematical investigation.

In Pure Mathematics, Algebra, or Universal Arithmetic, is taught in the College according to the "Elements" by Dr. Wood of the University of Cambridge; the Differential and Integral Calculus, or Fluxions, according to the "Elementary Treatise" of Mr. Jephson; the Elements of Geometry, Plane and Solid, as contained in the first six, and the eleventh and twelfth, Books of Euclid; Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, according to the "Treatise" by Dr. Woodhouse of Cambridge; and the analytical Geometry of Curves, including Conic Sections, on the "System" of Mr. Hamilton of the same University.

During this course the Student will have acquired the principles

on which the various parts of Practical Mathematics are founded. His attention will have been directed to the construction and use of Logarithmic tables; the Mensuration of surfaces and solids, of heights and distances, and the works of artificers; Surveying, Gauging, Mathematical Geography, Practical Astronomy, Navigation, Perspective and Architecture. He will also be accustomed to the use of the instruments employed in Surveying and Practical Astronomy, as soon as he shall have mastered the principles on which these arts depend.

Mixed Mathematics embrace the several divisions of Mechanical Philosophy, or the investigation of the mechanism of the universe; comprising Statics, Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Optics, and the phenomena of Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, with Astronomy. Under Statics, which relate to the mutual action of bodies producing equilibrium, are considered the composition and resolution of forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, the strength of materials, arches and roofs. In Dynamics, or the laws of motion and action of force on solid bodies, are examined the descent of bodies in vertical lines and on inclined planes and curves, the vibration of pendulums, the theory of projectiles, central forces, universal gravitation, machinery, the sources of mechanical power, animal strength; and the agencies of air, water and steam. In Hydrodynamics, comprehending the laws of the pressure and motion of non-elastic fluids, are considered the Hydrostatic press, amount of pressure on embankments, water-pipes, &c., specific gravities, the theory of floating bodies, capillary attraction, motion of water in rivers, conduit-pipes and canals, waves; and engines moved by the impulse, weight, and reaction of water. Under Pneumatics, which regard the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids, are considered the phenomena of the atmosphere; the barometer, balloons and pumps, the force and velocity of winds; the resistance of air; and air as the vehicle of sound, heat and moisture. In Optics are investigated the properties of light and vision, and the separation of colours; and the knowledge thus obtained is applied to the construction of optical instruments, and the elucidation of natural phenomena. Heat is examined in its nature, effects, communication and sources; and its application in the Thermometer and Steam-engine: Electricity, in the laws of electrical attraction, excitation, distribution, and transference; its effects; the Electricity of the atmosphere, and thunder and lightning: and Magnetism, in the properties of the loadstone, the variation of the compass, artificial magnets, the Mariner's Compass, magnetic instruments, &c. Astronomy, or the investigation of the phenomena of the heavens, is divided into Pure and Physical. Under Pure Astronomy are taught the methods of determining the magnitudes, distances and orbits, of the heavenly bodies; in Physical Astronomy, the causes of their motions are investigated.

The various divisions of Mixed Mathematics form a regular sequel to the Pure ; and will be carefully taught according to the most approved modern methods. The College possesses a valuable collection of works on these subjects, and expects to complete its experimental apparatus for the illustration of Natural Philosophy.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry has for its object, the determination of the constituents of bodies, and the laws regulating the combination and separation of the elementary particles of matter. In a course of Lectures on this valuable branch of philosophy the general principles of the science, as developed by the researches of modern Chemists, are unfolded ; including the important subject of Heat in its relations to matter, solid, liquid and aeriform ; Light, Electricity, Galvanism and Magnetism. Under Inorganic Chemistry is given a succinct account of the various simple substances, and their mutual actions and reactions ; including an examination of the gases, earths and metals ; their uses in the arts ; and the processes by which they are prepared from their natural state, and adapted to the purposes of mankind. Under Organic Chemistry are examined the component principles of vegetables and animals ; with the means by which they act on inanimate matter, and apply it to the support and nourishment of their own economy.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Natural History, taken in its most comprehensive sense, includes a description and arrangement of all natural objects. Such of these as are Inorganic, or without life, come under the sections of Meteorology, Hydrology, Mineralogy and Geology ; those which have life are called Organic, and form the subjects of Botany and Zoology. In Meteorology are examined the properties and relations of the atmosphere ; the formation of dew, fog, hoar-frost, clouds, hail, rain, snow, ice, rainbows, haloes, thunder and lightning, the Aurora Borealis, winds, weather and climate. In Hydrology are considered the phenomena of the waters of the globe ; embracing the ocean, springs, rivers, lakes and waterfalls. In Mineralogy are examined the composition, structure, properties and uses of simple minerals ; which will be classified chiefly according to their chemical composition. In Geology a systematic description is given of the compound minerals, or rocks, which form the crust of the globe, with an account of the theories regarding their age and origin ; the nature and formation of soils ; the principal methods employed for the discovery, extraction and reduction, of ores and other useful minerals. Botany is divided into Vegetable Anatomy, examining the structure and organization of plants ; Vegetable Physiology, investigating the functions of their several parts, their modes of life and reproduction, their geographical distribution and adaptation to climate, their

utility, and the methods of promoting their growth and increase; and Descriptive Botany, presenting an account of the most approved systems for the classification of plants. Zoology in like manner is divided into Animal Anatomy, examining the structure of the various kinds of animated beings, with the organs and tissues which form their fabric; Animal Physiology, investigating their functions, instinct, food, geographical distribution, and adaptation to their respective modes of life; and Descriptive Zoology, giving an account of the most philosophical and convenient systems for the classification of animals.

The College Library is furnished with a collection of the most valuable works on Chemistry and Natural History. The Lectures on Chemistry will be constantly illustrated by experiments, for which a suitable apparatus is provided. The Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology will also be accompanied by practical illustrations, from extensive collections in the College Museum: they will be particularly applied to the minerals and rocks of the neighbourhood; and to the climate, circumstances, agricultural and mining capabilities of New Brunswick. In Botany the Lectures will be made applicable, as much as possible, to the productions of North America in general, and of the British possessions in particular; for which purpose care will be taken to lead the Student to a familiar acquaintance with the plants of his own country, and their adaptation to the uses of the arts, to medicine and commerce. Objects of a similar nature will be kept in view in the Zoological Lectures.

INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

The course of Lectures on Intellectual Philosophy, formerly comprehended under the general denomination of Metaphysics, is introduced with Lord Bacon's division of human knowledge into History, Poetry and Philosophy, with reference to the three faculties of the mind; memory, imagination and understanding. Preliminary enquiries lead to the precise subject of the Lectures, the phænomena of the intellect or mind of man. Consciousness, Mental and Personal Identity, Sensation, Perception, Attention, Association of Ideas, the laws of Simple Suggestion (according to the system of Dr. Brown,) and the influence of Association on the intellectual and moral character, are consecutively investigated, with references to the most eminent ancient and modern writers on the subject. The origin, formation and nature, of General Notions are discussed; with an examination of the opinions of the Realists, Nominalists and Conceptionalists. The nature and use of General Terms are also duly investigated.

LOGIC.

The Logical course commences with a brief history of the science, followed by an account of the Dialectics of the Stoics, and the

elaborate and finished system of Aristotle. Simple and Complex Apprehension, Judgment and Reasoning, expressed by corresponding Terms, Propositions and Syllogisms, are explained and exemplified. The legitimate construction of Syllogisms, Pure or Categorical, and Modal or Hypothetical, is carefully taught; with an examination of the various forms which the Syllogism is found to assume. The Inductive and Demonstrative methods of reasoning are fully considered; with the several kinds of Evidence adapted to different descriptions of subjects, Mathematical and Moral, or Probable. During this course, as in that on Intellectual Philosophy, the Student is duly informed of the valuable matter to be found in the works of the most acute enquirers of ancient and modern date.

EVIDENCES OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

In Lectures on this very important subject the Being of God is shown to be proved from universal consent, the frame of nature, and the intellectual powers of man. The Divine Attributes are investigated; the Unity of the Deity, Omniscience, Omnipotence and Goodness: and the Immortality of the Soul, or a future state, as deducible by the light of nature. The question of Liberty and Necessity is discussed; reference being made on this question, as on other subjects, to the numerous writings of philosophers and theologians. Finally, the Evidences of Revealed Religion, as recorded in the Sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, are comprehensively and, it may be hoped, convincingly and effectually exhibited.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The great object of the Lectures on Moral Philosophy is the establishment of sound and solid principles of conduct. For this purpose the groundwork of Morality is examined, as founded in the nature and relations of man, and the attributes and government of the Deity. The general sentiments of mankind, and the writings of all philosophers, discover the universality of a moral sense; and show the extent to which the light of reason is capable of conducting the considerate enquirer. From the insufficiency of reason as a practical guide is inferred the necessity of a Divine Revelation, authoritatively declaring rules of duty. The theories of Morals maintained by different writers, are referred to their respective principles; and the "Moral and Political Philosophy" of Dr. Paley is recommended, as being, in substance, founded on principles, actually adopted by every sincere and enlightened Christian.

GENERAL HISTORY.

General History collects the most important events which have occurred, and characters which have appeared, in the progress of

time; tracing the formation, establishment and decline, of the nations which have risen to distinction in the world. A course of Lectures on this vast subject commences with an enquiry into the objects and uses of the study of History, the sources whence its materials are derived, the methods employed by historical writers, and the qualities which would constitute the perfection of History. The subordinate sciences of Geography and Chronology are treated as necessary auxiliaries to a just comprehension of historical relations. After these introductory explanations, are discussed the creation and original habitation of mankind; their progress in knowledge, the invention of arts, and moral depravation; their gradual dispersion from central Asia, and division into families, tribes and nations, with different languages and customs. The rise of the Assyrian and Babylonian kingdoms, and their combination with ancient Media, Egypt, and other subjugated states, to form the first great Empire, is treated with the attention due to its paramount importance. The successive elevation of the Medo-Persian, Greek and Roman, Empires is considered, not merely as the effect of moral and political causes, but also as fulfilling the designs of Divine Providence attested by prophecy; and preparing the world, in the first place, for the benefits of civilisation and philosophy, and ultimately for the transcendent blessings of the Christian religion. The provision made for this consummation is traced in the call of Abraham and the preservation of Patriarchal piety among his descendants; the peculiar laws and polity of the Jews, and their singular dispersion over the globe; and the concurrence of a variety of remarkable circumstances to the propagation and reception of the Gospel. The history of the last and greatest Monarchy, Christianity triumphant on the ruins of Rome, is pursued as far as the wide field of observation admits; the amelioration which it has conferred on the morals and state of mankind is traced in the nations of Christendom; the nature and causes of its partial corruption and inefficiency are investigated; and the course of Lectures concludes with an endeavour to discover and ascertain the means by which it would be practicable to heal the divisions of this kingdom, and to unite the whole Christian world in a pure faith, piety, and peace.

COMPOSITION.

Various subjects for private exercises in writing, in connexion with the several courses of Lectures, are proposed to the Students; as also a weekly thesis for a general Essay, to be written in English and Latin alternately. In connexion with these Essays occasional Lectures are given on correctness and elegance of Composition.

DISCIPLINE.

The Students are required to be regular and punctual in attendance on Collegiate duties, and to keep good hours. Their meals

are provided in a public refectory, where one at least of the superior officers of the College is always present. Every exertion is made to maintain good morals and propriety of demeanour. At the end of each Michaelmas, Lent, and Trinity Term, all the Students are publicly examined; and previously to the admission of any to the first Degree, he undergoes another solemn Examination by officers specially appointed under the obligation of an oath.

TERMS.

The Academical year contains four Terms; commencing on the first Thursday in September, and continuing, with a short vacation at Christmas, and intermissions of a few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, to the end of June. Four of these years are requisite for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, but actual attendance is not indispensable for a period longer than three years. For superior Degrees the Terms and Exercises nearly correspond with those prescribed in the English Universities, and attendance on Lectures is not generally required.

EXPENCE.

The entire annual Expence of Lectures and Tuition, exclusive of French, does not exceed Nine Pounds currency. That of Board, for Students resident in the College, scarcely amounts to Twenty five Pounds; and this is incurred for the period of actual residence only. The Fees on admission to Degrees are proportionably small.

REWARDS.

Scholarships of Twenty and Twenty-five Pounds per annum have been founded by the College-Council, to be given to such Candidates for Matriculation, or Students already on the Matricula, as discover pre-eminent merit at their Examinations. The first Chancellor of the University was the founder of an annual prize, the Douglas Gold Medal, of the value of Ten Pounds, for the authors of the best Essays on subjects publicly proposed. In his inaugural Address at the Encænia, 1837, the present Chancellor was pleased to make the following declaration:—

“In conclusion I will remark, for the encouragement of the Students, that a Certificate from the Heads of this College, of uniform good conduct on the part of those who have been subject to its rules and discipline, will always be regarded by me as constituting a strong claim to such favour and protection as it may be in my power to extend to them, either in my capacity of Chancellor, or as Head of the Government.”

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

In the Collegiate School boys are carefully instructed in such branches of learning, as are requisite to qualify them for Matriculation at the College, or to pursue the ordinary business of life with intelligence and respectability. For this purpose the School is divided into two departments, over each of which a competent Master presides. A French Teacher also attends for the instruction of such of the Scholars as wish to acquire that language. The boys either continue to live with their parents and friends, or are placed as boarders under the entire charge of the Senior Master, who occupies a dwelling house attached to the School.

In the Classical and Mathematical department are taught grammatically the Greek and Latin languages and literature; including Translation, Composition in prose and verse, Mythology, History, Biography and Antiquities: with the elements of Algebra and Geometry.

In the English and Commercial department are taught English Grammar, History and Biography; Chronology, Geography with the use of maps and the globes, and the elements of Astronomy; Scripture-History; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, including Mensuration and Book-Keeping.

The course pursued in the Classical department is assimilated to that of Eton, with the adoption of such modern improvements as experience, with the sanction of competent judges, shall have recommended. The books chiefly employed will be the Eton Latin Grammar, Ainsworth's and Entick's Dictionaries, *Exempla Minora*, Ellis's Exercises, Bland's Composition and Versification, Adams's *Lectiones Selectæ*, Eutropius, Phædrus, Cornelius Nepos, Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil's *Æneid*, Sallust, and Horace's Odes and Satires; Matthiæ's or Valpy's Greek Grammar, Schrevelius's Lexicon, Nelson's Exercises, *Delectus*, *Analecta Minora*, Homer's *Iliad*, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, and the Greek Testament. Euclid's Elements and Young's Algebra will be diligently taught in the Mathematical department. Thompson's Arithmetic is preferred; and in the English department will be also used Goldsmith's Histories of England, Rome and Greece, Pinnock's Geography and other elementary publications.

The hours spent in the School are six daily throughout the year.

The annual charge for Tuition, including both departments of the School, is Six Pounds; in the English department, Four Pounds;—for Board, Thirty Pounds.

ADDENDUM.

In addition to the regular system of Education provided for Students matriculated and keeping Terms in the College, public notice has been given that any person desirous of attending a particular course of Lectures will be admitted on application to the Registrar:—the Fee for each Terminal course to be One Pound.

It is farther contemplated to institute, as soon as the College shall have been sufficiently furnished with the illustrative apparatus, short courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and other subjects of general interest, of such a character as not to require a previous acquaintance with Mathematics or other abtruser parts of science.

THE END.

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